

BREEDING PROGRAMME

As of: November 2018

I. General

1. The Direktorium passes the breeding programme, keeps the General German Stud Book for Thoroughbreds (ADGB) and determines the terms and conditions of entry. In doing so the principles of the General Stud Book, which is kept by Weatherbys and which is the stud book of the origin of the breed (below named Thoroughbred), are strictly adhered to in accordance with the requirements of the zootechnical legislation issued by the EU and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The ADGB is the stud book in terms of the zootechnical legislation and is kept by the Direktorium. It serves as a documentation tool for identification of the recorded horses and proof of their pedigree and performances. The studbook is made up of a main section, which is not divided into classes.

To meet the requirements of the stud book of the origin of the breed and the International Stud Book Committee, only horses which are Thoroughbreds in terms of Article 12 of the International Agreement on Breeding, Racing and Wagering (see also No. 20) established by the International Federation of Horseracing Authorities (IFHA) are recorded in the ADGB.

2. The Direktorium publishes annually a list of the stallions, which are recognized for thoroughbred breeding (Stallion Directory).

3. The ratings of the annual end of the season German General Handicap Weight respectively of the World Thoroughbred Racehorse Rankings are the only accepted ratings for the admittance of stallions to the official recognition procedure pursuant to No. 32 and 33. Breeding products, which descend from not recognized stallions, are recorded in the ADGB in accordance with the requirements of the stud book of the origin of the breed. They can participate in races and, if born in Germany, receive a passport including a certificate of origin issued by the Direktorium.

4. The Direktorium passes the fundamental principles of hygiene applicable for the thoroughbred breeding industry.

5. The Direktorium rules the naming of horses.

6.

a) A home-bred horse is a horse whose dam is recorded in the ADGB or the Stud Book of former East Germany and registered for breeding with the Direktorium. The horse must have been foaled in Germany and have subsequently remained there uninterruptedly throughout to June 30th of its yearling year.

b) With regard to premium claims, the following shall be deemed home-bred horses:

(1) A horse, which was foaled in Germany, then accompanied its dam for covering purposes abroad, but was returned to Germany before December 15th of its foaling year and then remained in Germany uninterruptedly all the time throughout to June 30th of its yearling year.

- (2) A horse, which was foaled abroad when its dam had been temporarily exported for covering purposes but was brought into Germany before December 15th of its foaling year and then remained in Germany uninterruptedly all the time throughout to June 30th of its yearling year.
- (3) A horse, which was foaled in Germany by an imported mare acquired abroad when in foal, and then remained uninterruptedly in Germany all the time throughout to June 30th of its yearling year.
- (4) A horse, which was foaled abroad by a mare acquired abroad, and which was imported into Germany together with its dam before December 15th of its foaling year and then remained uninterruptedly in Germany all the time throughout to June 30th of its yearling year. The Direktorium must be notified of the purchase of the in-foal mare in writing within the first month following the purchase of the mare.
- (5) A horse, which was foaled abroad by a mare purchased being maiden or barren at the time of purchase and foaling a year later, which is then imported into Germany along with its dam before December 15th of its foaling year and then has remained uninterruptedly in Germany all the time throughout to June 30th of its yearling year. The Direktorium must be notified of the purchase of the mare in writing before the mare is covered.

For home-bred horses pursuant to paragraph (a) and equally treated horses pursuant to paragraph (b), a temporary export for the purpose of marketing at a foreign auction is possible for a period of less than one month.

Regarding section b) with points (3), (4) and (5), the mare purchased abroad must be recorded in the ADGB immediately after being imported into Germany.

- c) In the case of a mare being temporarily exported for the purpose of covering she has to be re-imported to Germany at the latest by December 15th of the resulting produce's foaling year and has to remain in Germany for the following breeding season. In the case of the mare returning to Germany in the same year of her first covering abroad, she may be covered abroad again the following year. In that case she must also return to Germany before December 15th of the foaling year of the resulting first produce of a covering abroad and must remain in Germany for the following breeding season. The mare must be recorded in accordance with section a).
- d) In the case of the first foal resulting from a covering abroad dying before December 15th of its respective foaling year, the next foreign begot foal may take the deceased's place. A foal is, provided that all other conditions are fulfilled, also considered to be a home-bred horse respectively a horse equated with home-bred horses in terms of premium claims, if the return of the mother fails because she has deceased or has been sold abroad.

- e) Each mare purchased abroad in foal, maiden, barren which is not recorded in the ADGB and listed for breeding with the Direktorium, must be imported into Germany at the latest by December 15th of the foaling year of her first produce following the purchase, and she must remain in Germany for the next breeding season. In the case of the foal born following the purchase dying before December 15th, the next produce may take its place. The purchase of a mare recorded under the regulation of section a) does not imply a longer time span for a temporary export.
- f) In the case of a scheduled import or re-import of a mare or a foal not being possible due to a contagious disease in the foreign boarding stud, a request may be made to the Direktorium to suspend the return date up to one month after the problem has been solved.
- g) The Direktorium must be notified immediately of every import or re-import of a foal with its particular date.

7. A temporary export in accordance with No. 6 depicts a terminable sending abroad of a mare for the purpose of being covered. The Direktorium must be notified of this temporary export for covering purposes. It ends at the latest on December 15th of the year in which the first foreign begot foal should have returned to Germany. These regulations are currently valid from 1st January 1994 to for the time being 31st December 2021. If foals are brought into Germany before December 15th of their respective foaling year and remain in Germany all the time throughout to June 30th of their yearling year, they are home-bred horses respectively horses equated with home-bred horses in terms of premium claims in the sense of No. 6. A temporary export for a time span of under one month for marketing purposes at a foreign auction is possible. A breeders' premium can only be claimed, if the dam has returned to Germany within the second year of being covered abroad and then has remained in Germany for the next breeding season.

8. The Breeding Programme regulates the proper running of the breeding of Thoroughbreds.

9. The Breeding Programme is based on:

- a) the zootechnical legislations of the EU, of the Federal Republic of Germany and of all the federal states of Germany;
- b) the provisions of the Viehverkehrsverordnung;
- c) the provisions of the Breeding Programme (ZP) and the Rules of Racing (RO);
- d) the Statutes of the Direktorium für Vollblutzucht und Rennen e.V. as well as its decisions, which are normally based on recommendations made by the Breeding Commission.

10. Changes in the Breeding Programme are made and passed by the General Meeting of the Direktorium, acting on recommendation of the Breeding Commission and require prior to enforcement the approval of the Director of the Landwirtschaftskammer Nordrhein-Westfalen.

11. The Breeding Commission of the Direktorium must at least consist of one representative of the veterinary medicine, one delegate of the Direktorium, three active breeders and two stud managers. The Breeding Commission may also include representatives of the German state studs and representatives of German breed societies of riding horses as well as scientists bearing professional relation to thoroughbred breeding and racing. The members are elected by the General Meeting of the Direktorium. The Breeding Commission has the right to make a first proposal.

12. Breeder

A breeder is determined as someone who meets the requirements of being undisputable in the breeding business as well as being the owner of the mare at the time of foaling. If the partners of a so-called "foal sharing" wish to be registered as joint breeders, the Direktorium must be informed accordingly within the first month following the foaling by the owner of the mare, who is registered with the Direktorium as such and who must notify the Direktorium in writing by naming every participating partner.

13. Area of breeding

The Direktorium's area of breeding comprises all states within the Federal Republic of Germany.

14. Breeding objectives

The breeding objective is a sound thoroughbred horse bred for speed, stamina, endurance, commitment and toughness in the highest performance, displaying nobility and enough substance in bone and body which, moreover, due to its character, harmony in conformation and its naturally elegant, fluent and supple movement can be employed for breeding programmes in warmblood populations as well as be used as a riding horse.

15. Breeding methods

The breeding objective is pursued through pure breeding. The results of the performance tests (races) are the basis for breeding value estimation and selection. In addition to the personal performance other factors are taken into account at the same time by considering the racing performances of the ancestors, siblings and offspring as well. Through the performance tests of all horses of both sexes, primarily ability and commitment to perform, toughness, soundness, character and temperament are determined.

16. Means of selection

The results of the performance tests (races) are continually published in form of race reports. Further, the number of runs, wins, placings, earnings and the German General Handicap Weights (GAG) are published annually at the end of the year in the Annual Racing Calendar. The annual General German Handicap Weight is the classification based on race performances and is published at the end of the season. Any broodmare's respective highest achieved annual end of the season General Handicap Weight is published in the Allgemeines Deutsches Gestütbuch für Vollblut, thus serving to evaluate the broodmare stock.

17. Breeding value

The breeding value estimation of the performance tested horses is carried out after the analysis of the race performances by the assessment of the ratings of the annual end of the season German General Handicap Weights, which are published annually in the Weekly Racing Calendar WRK. (see RO Appendix 6: Explanations to the General Handicap as breeding value estimation tool).

18. Size of thoroughbred breeding population

At the time of the entry into force of the breeding programme (01.11.2018), there were approximately 1.500 broodmares and 50 recognized stallions listed in the German thoroughbred breeding population.

19. Stud

A thoroughbred stud is defined by the fact of somebody keeping and using at least 4 own broodmares for thoroughbred breeding on a premises, appropriate in size and facilities, and with qualified staff to run an orderly breeding operation. The recognition as well as derecognition of a stud is carried out by the Breeding Commission.

20. The Thoroughbred Breed

A Thoroughbred is a horse which is recorded in the Thoroughbred Stud Book of the country of its foaling, that Stud Book having been granted Approved status by the International Stud Book Committee at the time of its official recording. For a horse to be eligible to be recorded in an approved Thoroughbred Stud Book all of the following requirements must be satisfied:

The horse must be the product of a mating between a sire and a dam, both of which are recorded in an approved Thoroughbred Stud Book. Or either or both must have been promoted from a Non-Thoroughbred Register to an approved Thoroughbred Stud Book under the terms set out by the International Agreement on Breeding, Racing and Wagering (Article 13).

The Thoroughbred must be the result of a stallion's mating with a mare which is the physical mounting of a mare by a stallion with intromission of the penis and ejaculation of semen into the reproductive tract.

A natural gestation must take place in, and delivery must be from, the body of the same mare in which the foal was conceived. Any foal resulting from or produced by the processes of Artificial Insemination, Embryo Transfer or Transplant, Cloning or any other form of genetic manipulation not herein specified, shall not be eligible for recording in a Thoroughbred Stud Book approved by the International Stud Book Committee.

Modification of the heritable genome of a prospective or registered Thoroughbred, during its conception, gestation or at any stage thereafter in its existence, will result in that horse permanently forfeiting its status as a Thoroughbred and being removed from the Stud Book.

Foals, which do not meet the requirements of Article 12 of the International Agreement on Breeding, Racing and Wagering and their respective progeny must and may not be recorded in any Thoroughbred Stud Book approved by the International Stud Book Committee.

21. A horse is considered to be a foal through to the end of its year of foaling. It is considered to be a yearling from January 1st of the year following its foaling year, a two-year-old from January 1st the following year, a three-year-old from January 1st again the next year, etc.

II. Recordings in the ADGB

A. General

22. The ADGB includes

- a) the original data collection (collection of the mare return forms),
- b) the computer database,
- c) the mare returns published by the Direktorium,
- d) the Annual Racing Calendars (collection of the results of all performance test races) and
- e) the Stallion Directory.

Each amendment must be signed and dated by the person responsible of the Direktorium. The records in the ADGB must correspond with the basic data kept in the private stud books at the breeding establishments.

Generally, each breeder who meets the requirements of orderly breeding work may have the horses bred by him recorded in the ADGB, have them participate in performance tests (races) as well as receive the certificates of origin.

B. Recording Obligations

23. Each breeder or his representative is obliged to keep annual records, which depict the markings, the pedigrees and performances as well as the coverings and breeding results (mare returns) of his brood mares. These records provide the basis for recordings in the ADGB. He is obliged to present representatives of the Direktorium and the competent supervising authority these records on demand for inspection purposes. Documents retrieved from automated systems or databases qualify for the abovementioned requirements.

The records in the private stud book must correspond with the statements made in the covering lists, the mare returns, the passports and the ADGB respectively the Stud Book of former East Germany. The private stud book is to be kept current and up-to-date.

C. Recording of Mare Returns

24. Every mare return is generally recorded in the ADGB in the current breeding year. The breeding year for a live foal begins on January 1st of its foaling year.

25. The recording into the ADGB is carried out upon the covering certificate, the foal markings, the parentage verification and the mare return form, which must be signed by the breeder or his representative and returned or sent via an electronic system to the Direktorium by July 31st latest of the respective breeding year. From the 2004 crop year onwards, the electronic marking with a microchip issued by the Direktorium is compulsory for the recording and registration into the ADGB.

26. In the case of a mare having been covered by a stallion standing abroad, the resulting produce can only be recorded if the stallion and the mare in question fulfil the conditions of No. 20 and the covering certificate or its confirmation is issued by the competent foreign authority.

Where the dam has been imported into Germany where her foal is born, either permanently or for a temporary period not exceeding nine months, an export certificate or BCN (as appropriate) must have been lodged with the Direktorium, before the foal may be recorded in the ADGB.

27. In the case of a German mare visiting a stallion abroad also foaling abroad, this imported foal shall be deemed a home-bred horse with regard to premium claims, if the Direktorium is provided besides a mare return form with an export certificate and a passport for the foal and a covering certificate for the new covering of the mare.

28. In the case of a foal not being owned by the breeder any more at the time of submission of the mare return form to the Direktorium, each owner since the breeder must be proved without fail and complete by change of ownership notifications in accordance with the Rules of Racing (RO) No. 181.

29. It is noted accordingly in the ADGB, if a Thoroughbred broodmare registered for breeding is being temporarily used in Warmblood breeding. When the mare is reused in Thoroughbred breeding, the owner of the mare must have cancelled the mare's registration with the Warmblood association and report this to the Direktorium.

D. Publication of Mare Returns

30. The mare returns are published by the Direktorium in book-form and in electronic data format according to the ADGB records. This is carried out every four years, containing also

- a) the results of all foreign mares, which were temporarily imported to Germany for covering or foaling purposes,
- b) the list of all imported and exported horses,
- c) the index of broodmares arranged under their sires and
- d) the index of broodmares arranged under the stallions with their produce records.

The book respectively the electronic data format is entitled Allgemeines Deutsches Gestütbuch für Vollblut with the number of the Volume of the respective edition as codicil. In between those four years of the publication of the Allgemeines Deutsches Gestütbuch für Vollblut the Return of Mares is published every year.

E. Recognition of Stallions covering in Germany

31. Stallions which are used for covering in Germany and are Thoroughbreds in the sense of No. 20 are entered in the Stallion Directory once they have been presented for inspection and granted recognized status.

32. Recognition

The Breeding Commission recognizes stallions for breeding purposes, which seem suitable to improve the Thoroughbred breed regarding soundness, performance and conformation.

- a) This is considered to be the case if the stallions are free of phenotypic visible, use-restricting deficits, which are of genetic cause or disposition, have achieved a rating of at least 95 kg in the annual end of the season German General Handicap Weight for flat races or a respective rating of 110 in the World Thoroughbred Racehorse Rankings and have won or been placed second or third in a Group Race or have achieved at least 94 kg in the annual end of the season German General Handicap Weight and won at least a Group Race in Europe. These rules apply to all stallions being presented for recognition based on the annual end to the season German General Handicap Weights from 1997 onwards.

If the stallions in question have raced in other countries, a special expert commission consisting of a handicapper, the chairman of the Breeding Commission and a member of the Breeding Commission, who is nominated by the stallion owner/applicant, decides whether the necessary rating has been achieved.

Stallions can only be recognized if they have never raced under medication in the sense of Article 6 of the International Agreement on Breeding, Racing and Wagering. This regulation applies to all stallions presented for recognition from 30th September 1997 onwards.

- b) For evaluation of a stallion's conformation, the Recognition Commission has to score the below listed features of the external appearance by taking into account the breeding aim and by applying a one to ten point scoring system. To pass the confirmation test a stallion must have achieved all in all a minimum of 30 points in the following traits:
1. breed and gender type,
 2. conformation,
 3. correctness of gaits,
 4. swing and elasticity of gaits,
 5. general impression, temperament and development.

c) Scoring system

The abovementioned traits under b) are to be scored according to the grading scale listed below:

10 = excellent	5 = sufficient
9 = very good	4 = poor, insufficient
8 = good	3 = quite bad
7 = quite good	2 = bad
6 = pleasing	1 = very bad

d) Performance traits

Further, the physical ability and commitment to perform, toughness, rideability and character, which should have been demonstrated in more than one racing season, are to be taken into consideration for the recognition of a stallion. The respective performances are published in the Annual Racing Calendars.

e) The Breeding Commission does also recognize a stallion when his progeny has achieved on average a German General Handicap Weight equivalent to the average annual end of the season German General Handicap Weight achieved by the full respective domestic crop(s). To calculate this average weight, a stallion needs to be represented by at least 10 three-year-old descendants, seven must have raced and those not handicapped are classified as having achieved a rating of 44 kg.

f) Publishing of the Stallion Directory

A list of all recognized stallions standing and covering in Germany, including the places where they are standing, is published annually in a special section of the Weekly Racing Calendar.

F. Recognition of Stallions standing abroad

33. Those stallions standing and covering abroad, which are not listed in the German Stallion Directory, are considered 'recognized' if

- a) they have achieved a minimum rating of 110 in the World Thoroughbred Racehorse Rankings or a comparative value in any other rating scheme and if they have won or been placed second or third in a Group Race, or
- b) their at least first ten members from their crop of three-year-olds have achieved on average a rating in the annual end of the season German General Handicap Weight or in any other comparable rating scheme, equivalent to the average annual end of the season German General Handicap Weight achieved by the full respective domestic crop(s) of three-year-olds.

G. Recording of imported horses

34. A foreign bred and imported Thoroughbred is recorded in the ADGB upon the information given on an export certificate issued by the Stud Book Authority of the country of the horse's foaling, if the horse meets the conditions of No. 20.

The export certificate must reach the Direktorium within 90 days of the horse's arrival in Germany. The importer must contact the competent Stud Book Authority of the exporting country in order to arrange for the horse's export certificate to be sent to the Direktorium. In case of not complying with this time limit, the horse is recorded with the Direktorium upon payment of an increased fee, which is subject to the scale of charges and fees of the Direktorium and which is charged at the expense of the importer.

For recording in the ADGB, no higher requirements are placed on imported foreign horses than on horses born and bred in Germany.

35. The information provided on the export certificate is checked regarding the coat colour, gender, age, markings and microchip number. For this purpose, a veterinarian or representative of the Direktorium must take the markings, scan the horse for the microchip number and document this number. Beyond that, imported horses born in 2004 or later, which have not been microchipped in their country of birth, must be chipped by a veterinarian with a microchip provided by the Direktorium. The passport issued in the horse's country of birth is supplemented with the German markings and the microchip number, in case the horse has been microchipped in Germany. The passport serves as the official certificate of origin.

III. Requirements for the horses Evidence of Identity and the Parentage Validation

A. Evidence of Identity

36. The horses recorded in the ADGB and their respective progeny are to be described and depicted in a fashion which safely and permanently ensures the determination of their respective identity.

Beyond that, foals born in 2004 and thereafter must be microchipped for identification purposes.

- 37.** The evidence of identity for horses is ensued at the Direktorium by means of
- specification of colour and gender,
 - exact narrative description of markings and features,
 - graphic depiction of markings and features,
 - registration of a microchip number,
 - DNA-typing,
 - allocation of a life number,
 - allocation of a name.

A life number valid for life is allocated to each horse along with the recording of the respective mare return. Imported horses are recorded under the life number assigned by the country of birth. From the foaling year 2003 onwards, the domestic life number complies with the Universal Equine Life Number (UELN), which is allocated in accordance with the standards agreed upon internationally. For instance:

For Germany, 276GER is the UELN-Code of the database of the Direktorium. In this database a running nine-digit numeric identification number (e.g. 123456789) is allocated to all foals, which are born in Germany and recorded with the Direktorium. The UELN-Number for this model case then reads 276GER123456789.

38. At the instigation of the breeder or his representative, the taking of a blood sample for the parentage verification and the implanting of a microchip are to be completed in one flow of work by a veterinarian before the foal leaves the premises or before weaning at the latest, but until the August 31st of the year of birth in any case. At the same time a graphic and narrative description (markings) of the foal in question must be taken and confirmed by the veterinarian with his signature.

Horses, which are in situ identified and marked as aforesaid after the August 31st of the year of birth, are recorded in the ADGB after parentage verification by applying an increased fee, which is subject to the scale of charges and fees of the Direktorium and which is charged at the expense of the breeder. This applies similarly to horses born after August 31st, if they are not identified within six months following the date of birth.

The following applies to all horses, which are born in Germany in 2016 and thereafter and which are not in situ identified within the period prescribed above:

They are prevented from racing in Germany for up to 14 months. In principle, they are not allowed to race before they are three years of age and the August 31st of that respective year has elapsed.

In derogation of this, a horse not identified in a timely manner may be allowed to race in Germany before the retention period of 14 months has expired and before the August 31st of its third year of birth has elapsed. This requires a hair sample of the respective horse be taken and analysed at the expense of the current owner and under the provisions of the Direktorium. If the laboratory reports no evidence of the presence of prohibited substances, derogation might be granted.

B. Parentage Validation

39. The covering certificate and the evidence of identity form the basis for the proof of the pedigree.

40. In order to ensure the pedigree of all foals born alive, the paternal and maternal parentage is checked by using the DNA types. Foals with unknown or not confirmed parentage cannot be recorded in the ADGB. Such a produce is published in the ADGB with the annotation not recorded. Accordingly, the results of all parentage verifications are documented in the ADGB. The entries in the ADGB are only made after verification of the ancestry. Along with taking a blood sample for parentage verification the microchip must be implanted and the markings of the foal in question must be taken. The markings are to be confirmed by the veterinarian with his signature.

41. All stallions destined to take up covering duties in this country must have been DNA-typed prior to being initially registered for breeding.

IV. Regulations for the Keeping of the ADGB

A. General

42. The ADGB is kept by the person responsible for breeding matters at the Direktorium. For this matter the person in charge can make use of:

- a) The collaboration of the management of the Direktorium,
- b) a data processing,
- c) the collaboration of breeders and their representatives,
- d) the collaboration of stallion owners.

The stud book management uses the documents pursuant to No. 43-48 and registers the data according to No. 50.

B. Covering Certificate

43. At the beginning of each covering season, the Direktorium issues a covering list for each stallion, which is sent out to the respective stallion owner. This covering list must be completed in accordance with the regulations by each stallion owner or his representative and returned to the Direktorium or sent by electronic system at the latest by September 1st of the respective covering year. The delayed submission of a covering list is to be recorded accordingly in the ADGB and to be charged at the expense of the stallion owner, subject to the scale of charges and fees of the Direktorium.

On the basis of the submitted covering lists the Direktorium issues a covering certificate form for each covered mare, which is sent to the respective stallion owner. The original covering certificate (top part of the form) is to be signed by the concerned stallion owner or his representative and returned to the Direktorium. It constitutes the basis for any entry in the ADGB. The lower part of the form serves as receipt for the mare owner.

44. The covering certificate contains the following information:

- Name and life number of the covering stallion,
- name and life number of the covered mare,
- breeding status of the mare at the time of covering (e.g. barren, maiden),
- information regarding the date of first covering and all following coverings,
- confirmation of the mare's check of identity,
- confirmation of the fact that the mare was covered naturally by the stallion,
- signature of the stallion owner or his representative.

C. Naming

45. The application to register a name for a live born foal is to be made to the Direktorium in writing in accordance with numbers 142-146 of the Rules of Racing (RO).

46. Horses born abroad and recorded in the ADGB have the internationally agreed country code suffix in brackets to their names.

D. Mare Return Form

47. The mare return form is prepared by the Direktoratium in accordance with the currently kept data and sent out to the mare owner. It contains the name, coat colour, pedigree and life number of the mare, the name of the owner registered with the Direktoratium, name and pedigree of the covering stallion in the case the mare has been covered and the last service date.

48. The mare owner or his representative must complete the mare return form as follows:

- a) In the case of a live foal, day and place of foaling, coat colour, gender and markings are to be stated.
- b) In the case of the produce being not a live foal, the following information is to be provided:
 - Foal died; in this case coat colour and gender as well as the dates regarding the foaling and the demise plus, if possible, the reason for demise are to be provided.
 - In the case of a stillbirth the date is to be provided, coat colour and gender are to be omitted, which also applies to stillborn twins, however the fact of a twin-birth must be stated.
 - In the case of the mare having slipped or aborted, the relevant dates are to be provided and twins or triplets are to be stated.
 - Barren including resorption.
 - Not covered the previous year.

Mares sold or no longer used for breeding are to be marked accordingly. In addition, information shall be provided regarding a new covering of the mare.

The mare return form must be returned or sent by electronic system to the Direktoratium by the mare owner or his representative by July 31st of the breeding year at the latest.

A delayed submitted mare return form is to be documented accordingly in the ADGB and an increased recording fee is to be charged at the expense of the mare owner, subject to the scale of charges and fees of the Direktoratium.

49. Based on the documents regarding to No. 43-48, the original file is created, and the data entered in the data base. The mare returns are published annually, categorized under breeders, the name of mares and the name of stallions.

Those breeding results in the Return of Mares, which do not fulfil the conditions given under No. 39 and 40 are being published with the remark incomplete documents and the foals are not being recorded in the ADGB.

E. Passport

50. Each horse recorded in the ADGB receives a passport including a certificate of origin. The exact issue date of the passport is to be documented in the ADGB. The certificate of origin is an official document certifying the pedigree as per registered in the ADGB and may only be issued, supplemented or amended by the Direktoratium for horses recorded in the ADGB.

51. As agreed upon internationally, the cover of the passport is made up of a different colour, depending on the respective year of foaling of the horse. On receipt of the passport the owner respectively keeper must immediately check the identity of the horse from the markings contained therein and any other relevant information. The passport must be signed on the appropriate page to endorse that the records are in order. Discrepancies must be reported immediately to the Direktoratium.

52. In accordance with the legal requirements and international requirements of thoroughbred breeding and racing, the passport contains the information specified in the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/262.

Subsequent corrections and additions in the passport may only be carried out by the Direktoratium and will be noted in the ADGB and passport.

After loss, slaughter or other death of a horse, the passport shall be returned to the Direktoratium within 30 days, stating the date of death and the cause of demise, by the keeper of the horse, unless the passport has to be handed over to other bodies in accordance with the requirements of the applicable law (Viehverkehrsverordnung).

53. Both, the process of gelding and the change of ownership, are documented in the ADGB and the passport and are regularly published in the Weekly Racing Calendar. The recognition of a stallion for breeding purposes is documented in both, the passport and the ADGB. In stallions, the highest published annual end of the season German General Handicap Weight is recorded in the passport, when submitted to the Direktoratium.

54. The loss of a passport must be reported immediately to the Direktoratium. Upon an according application and the presentation of an affidavit a duplicate may be issued. A duplicate may also be issued, if a change of ownership is demonstrated by documents subject to civil law. The duplicate is to be marked as such and must only be issued according to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/262. An identification check and verification shall be carried out. The applicant is to be charged with the ensuing costs. Every handing over of a horse (change of ownership or trainer) must include an immediate identity check against the information given in the passport. The handing over of the horse and verification of identity must be confirmed on the respective page in the passport.

55. For a horse participating for the first time in a race, the passport must be presented to the respective racetrack authority. The passport must accompany a horse whenever it is moved from its premises. Prior to covering, a mare's identity is to be checked against the information given in the passport.

F. Exports

56. In case of a planned temporary or permanent export of a horse, the owner or his representative must notify in advance the Direktorium in writing, using the form designed for it by the Direktorium. The Direktorium has to be informed immediately in case the already notified exportation (temporary or permanent) is not being carried out.

- a) In the event of a permanent export of a horse, which is born in Germany, the issue of an export certificate must be applied for at the Direktorium. The Direktorium directly sends the document or transmits it electronically to the Approved Stud Book Authority of the country to which the horse is moving. For horses born abroad and currently registered in Germany, the export certificate, which has been issued in the country of birth and is now with the Direktorium, is transmitted instead.

Where the period of exportation is greater than the given limit for a Racing or Breeding Clearance Notification (RCN or BCN) stipulated by the International Agreement on Breeding, Racing and Wagering and/or the itinerary has been modified without consultation of relevant authorities and/or if there is no intention to return the horse to its departure country, or when the relevant Stud Book Authority regard all movements regardless of purpose or time frame as permanent, an export certificate must be issued at the expense of the owner registered with the Direktorium.

- b) In the event of a temporary export of a mare or a stallion for breeding purposes the issue of a Breeding Clearance Notification (BCN) must be applied for at the Direktorium. The Direktorium transmits the document to the Approved Stud Book Authority of the country of final destination. Before returning to Germany, the owner of the horse or his representative must apply to the Stud Book Authority of the country of temporary residence for a further clearance (BCN) to be supplied to the Direktorium. The Breeding Clearance Notification (BCN) is valid for one breeding season (9 month maximum) and one country of destination.
- c) When a horse of whatever age, with the exception of foals under their dam, leaves Germany for a period of less than nine months and will return home inside that nine month period, the reason for travel being neither to race nor to breed, a General Notification of Movement (GNM) must be applied for at the Direktorium prior to departure for each movement. The Direktorium transmits the document to the competent Authority of the country of final destination. Before returning to Germany, the owner of the horse or his representative must apply to the competent Authority of the country of temporary residence from which the horse is returning for a further notification (GNM) to be supplied to the Direktorium.

G. Competences and Responsibilities

57. The head of the breeding department of the Direktorium is responsible for the keeping of the General German Stud Book (ADGB). This person is appointed by the Board of Directors of the Direktorium in compliance with the provisions of the animal breeding law. The head of the breeding department oversees the accuracy of

- a) recordings made in the ADGB,
- b) certificates of origin, passports and export certificates,
- c) recording of imported horses,
- d) central keeping of the Stud Book as well as
- e) the supervision of the reporting of coverings and mare returns.

In this respect, the head of the breeding department is not subject to directives of the Direktorium.

Beyond that, the Direktorium is in charge of and responsible for the correct and orderly running of the performance tests (races) as well as the supervision of change of ownerships of all recorded Thoroughbred horses.

58. It is the duty of all breeders to abide by the provisions of this Breeding Programme. They are responsible for and must make sure that:

- a) they report the mare returns in due time and that the foals are identified within the period prescribed,
- b) the information they provide is correct and complete,
- c) they carefully examine the documents received from the Direktorium to be correct and complete and
- d) they report any mistakes found.

H. Fees

59. For any recording in the ADGB as well as for the issuing of a passport, an export certificate, a Breeding Clearance Notification (BCN) and a General Notification of Movement (GNM) fees are charged according to the scale of charges and fees of the Direktorium

I. Legal Remedies

The Breeding Commission of the Direktorium decides in any cases of doubt. The person affected may lodge an appeal against the Breeding Commission's ruling in writing to the Direktorium. The High Appeal Committee then decides on the contradiction between both parties.

J. Taking Effect of the Breeding Programme

This Breeding Programme came into effect on 1st November 2018.

ATTACHMENTS TO THE BREEDING PROGRAMME

Annex I

Article 12 of the International Agreement on Breeding, Racing and Wagering

Article 12 (BREEDING) DEFINITION OF A THOROUGHBRED

A Thoroughbred is a horse which is recorded in the Thoroughbred Stud Book of the country of its foaling, that Stud Book having been granted Approved status by the International Stud Book Committee at the time of its official recording.

A: QUALIFICATION

For a horse to be eligible to be recorded in an approved Thoroughbred Stud Book all of the following requirements must be satisfied:

1: STATUS OF SIRE AND DAM

1.1 The horse must be the product of a mating between a sire and a dam, both of which are recorded in an approved Thoroughbred Stud Book or either or both must have been promoted from a Non-Thoroughbred register under the terms set out in Article 13 paragraph 4.1.

1.2 Where the dam has been imported into the country where the foal is born, either permanently or for a temporary period not exceeding nine months, an export certificate or BCN (as appropriate) must have been lodged before the foal may be registered.

2: SERVICE TO PRODUCE AN ELIGIBLE FOAL

2.1 The Thoroughbred must be the result of a Stallion's mating with a Mare which is the physical mounting of a Mare by a Stallion with intromission of the penis and ejaculation of semen into the reproductive tract. As an aid to the mating and if authorised by the Stud Book Authority of a country certifying the Thoroughbred, a portion of the ejaculate produced by the Stallion during such mating may immediately be placed in the reproductive tract of the Mare being bred.

3: GESTATION TO PRODUCE AN ELIGIBLE FOAL

3.1 A natural gestation must take place in, and delivery must be from, the body of the same Mare in which the Foal was conceived. Any Foal resulting from or produced by the processes of Artificial Insemination, Embryo Transfer or Transplant, Cloning or any other form of genetic manipulation not herein specified, shall not be eligible for recording in a Thoroughbred Stud Book approved by the International Stud Book Committee.

4: RECORDING OF THE MATING AND RESULT

- 4.1 The details of the mating must be recorded by the Stallion owner or authorised agent on an official form or electronic system provided or approved by the Stud Book Authority certifying the Thoroughbred which should include:
 - 4.1.1 name of the Stallion,
 - 4.1.2 name of the Mare,
 - 4.1.3. the first and last dates of mating to the Stallion and,
 - 4.1.4 a statement signed by the Stallion owner or authorised agent that the mating was natural and did not involve the processes of Artificial Insemination, Embryo Transfer or Transplant, Cloning or any other form of genetic manipulation (see 3.1) and that the identity of the Mare was verified from her passport before covering.
- 4.2 The details of the Foal at the time of foaling must be recorded by the Mare owner or authorised agent on an official form or electronic system provided or approved by the Stud Book Authority certifying the Thoroughbred which should include:
 - 4.2.1 name of the Stallion,
 - 4.2.2 name of the Mare,
 - 4.2.3 exact date of foaling,
 - 4.2.4 colour of the Foal,
 - 4.2.5 gender of the Foal,
 - 4.2.6 name of the Breeder of the Foal who is the Owner(s) of the Mare at the time of foaling,
 - 4.2.7 country of foaling
 - 4.2.8 a statement signed by the Mare owner or authorised agent that the Foal was not the result of Artificial Insemination, Embryo Transfer or Transplant, Cloning or any other form of genetic manipulation (see 3.1).
- 4.3 For the avoidance of any doubt, both the details of the mating (as set out in 4.1 above) and the details of the foaling (as set out in 4.2 above) must be provided to the Stud Book Authority in order for the foal to be registered.

5: IDENTIFICATION & DESCRIPTION

- 5.1 The description of the Foal must be recorded by a person authorised by the Stud Book Authority on an official form or electronic system provided or approved by the Authority certifying the Thoroughbred which should include:
- 5.1.1 name of the Stallion,
 - 5.1.2 name of the Mare,
 - 5.1.3 exact date of foaling,
 - 5.1.4 colour of the Foal,
 - 5.1.5 gender of the Foal,
 - 5.1.6 name of the Breeder (see 4.2.6)
 - 5.1.7 country of foaling
 - 5.1.8 a detailed description of permanent and acquired identifying markings of the Foal which should include all leg markings, face markings, hair whorls, scars, tattoos, brands and a microchip number, if found, which should be substantiated by either colour photographs or physical inspection.

6: PARENTAGE VERIFICATION

- 6.1 The Stud Book Authority certifying the Thoroughbred must require further evidence of parentage based upon typing of genetic factors present in blood, hair and/or other biological samples and must certify:
- 6.1.1 that the genetic typing is only undertaken by a laboratory approved by that Stud Book Authority for that purpose,
 - 6.1.2 that the laboratory is an institutional member of ISAG and participates to the satisfaction of the International Stud Book Committee in comparison tests,
 - 6.1.3 that all genetic typing results and details are maintained in strict confidence and are only disclosed to other Stud Book Authorities granted approved status by the International Stud Book Committee and,
 - 6.1.4 the Stud Book Authority conducts routine genetic typing and parentage verification before registration of all horses applying for recording in their Stud Book.

B: DISQUALIFICATION

Modification of the heritable genome of a prospective or registered Thoroughbred, during its conception, gestation or at any stage thereafter in its existence, will result in that Horse permanently forfeiting its status as a Thoroughbred and where appropriate being removed from the Stud Book.

Article 13 of the International Agreement on Breeding, Racing and Wagering

Article 13 (BREEDING) - REGISTER OF NON-THOROUGHBRED HORSES

A: QUALIFICATION

1. Definition
 - 1.1 A Non Thoroughbred Register is a Racing Register of thoroughbred type racehorses which do not qualify for acceptance in an Approved Stud Book at the time of registration.
 - 1.2 A Non Thoroughbred Register is kept to enable the promotion of racehorses to Thoroughbred status using the 'eight Thoroughbred crosses' process, subject to the final approval of ISBC
 - 1.3 Racehorses recorded in a Non Thoroughbred Register should be permitted to race nationally, both against other NTR horses and against Thoroughbreds, unless specifically excluded by the race conditions
 - 1.4 A Non Thoroughbred Register must be operated to the same standards as an Approved Thoroughbred Stud Book
 - 1.5 A Non Thoroughbred Register may only be kept by the Approved Thoroughbred Stud Book in that country(ies). That country must be a signatory to Article 13.
2. Acceptance of broodmares and stallions in the register.
 - 2.1 The criteria for the acceptance of broodmares and stallions to a Non Thoroughbred Register should be clearly defined in the Rules of that register. The criteria must include the following:
 - 2.1.1 A requirement that any evidence of artificial breeding at any point in its pedigree would automatically exclude a horse from the register.
 - 2.1.2 A statement that the inclusion of a horse from the Non Thoroughbred Register of another country may only be accepted with the bilateral agreement of both Stud Book Authorities.

3. Conditions for recording produce in the register.
 - 3.1 In order for a horse to be recorded in a Non Thoroughbred Register, either the sire or the dam must be a Thoroughbred at every cross. Where relevant, the name of the breed must be mentioned.
[Note for clarification: This rule will apply only to horses registered from 2016 onwards. It is recognised that this requirement did not exist historically]
 - 3.2 The conditions for recording the produce of broodmares in the register should follow identically the conditions contained in Article 12 (excluding section 1).
 - 3.3 All horses recorded in the register should be published, whether electronically or in paper form.
4. Promotion of horses from a register to an approved Thoroughbred Stud Book.
 - 4.1 Procedure
 - 4.1.1 A horse may be promoted from a Non Thoroughbred Register to a Thoroughbred Stud Book only when the following conditions are all satisfied :
 - 4.1.1.1 the pedigree of the horse demonstrates eight Thoroughbred crosses consecutively including the cross of which it is the progeny,
 - 4.1.1.2 the pedigree of the horse contains animals which can show such performances in races open to Thoroughbreds, in both the Thoroughbred and non-Thoroughbred sections of its pedigree, as to warrant its assimilation with Thoroughbreds.
 - 4.1.1.3 the promotion is approved by the unanimous agreement of the International Stud Book Committee.
 - 4.1.2 Details of any promotion must be published in an Addendum to the Thoroughbred Stud Book, with a reference to the date of the ISBC meeting at which approval of the promotion was granted.
 - 4.2 Explanation of terms
 - 4.2.1 Thoroughbred cross. A cross, or mating, in which either the sire or the dam is in the category of horse described in Article 12.1.1. (ie a Thoroughbred)
 - 4.2.2 Performances. In assessing the adequacy of performances the following criteria should be adopted:
 - 4.2.2.1 In general, the area in which the performances should be seen is the non-Thoroughbred line. This will usually be the tail female line.
 - 4.2.2.2 In general, the performances mentioned in 4.2.2.1 above should be found within the first three generations from the foal.

4.2.2.3 In considering the performances of a mare or stallion the performances of their other progeny may be taken into account.

4.2.2.4 Normally, only winning or placed performances will be taken into account

4.2.3 Vehicle horses. Mares or Stallions which are the product of seven consecutive Thoroughbred crosses, and which ISBC have unanimously agreed that the produce of which, when mated with a Thoroughbred, may be considered to have Thoroughbred status. Such stallions or mares should be indicated as such in the Register.

Note: Details of recognition of vehicle status must be published in an Addendum to the Non Thoroughbred Register, with a reference to the date of the ISBC meeting at which approval was granted.

5. Publication

The Non Thoroughbred Register must be regularly published or made available in electronic form.

B: DISQUALIFICATION

Modification of the heritable genome of a horse recorded in the Non Thoroughbred Register (or for which an application has been made for acceptance in the Non Thoroughbred Register), in any part of its pedigree, during its conception, gestation or at any stage thereafter in its existence, will result in that horse permanently forfeiting its right to be recorded in the Non Thoroughbred Register or to be promoted to Thoroughbred status.

Annex II

Regulations for Keeping the German Non-Thoroughbred Register (GNTR)

1. The Direktorium keeps the German Non-Thoroughbred Register (GNTR) and determines the terms and conditions of entry.

2. Descendants of such horses, which did not qualify as Thoroughbred at the time of their birth and were registered for racing purposes, shall be registered in the GNTR. The promotion to an approved Thoroughbred Stud Book is decided upon by the International Stud Book Committee in accordance with Article 13 of the International Agreement on Breeding, Racing and Wagering. Horses registered in a foreign Non-Thoroughbred Register and imported into Germany cannot be registered in the GNTR.

3. The required conditions for registration in the GNTR correspond to No. 22-58 of the Breeding Programme. Modification of the heritable genome of a prospective or already recorded horse in the GNTR during its conception, gestation or at any stage thereafter in its existence, will result in that horse permanently forfeiting its right to be recorded in the GNTR.

4. For registration in the GNTR, the passport issued for the respective horse must be submitted to the Direktorium.

5. The provisions of numbers 6 and 7 of the Breeding Programme apply analogously to horses registered in the German Non-Thoroughbred Register (GNTR).

Annex III

Hygiene in Thoroughbred Breeding * Contents

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* See German version of the Breeding Programme, no English translation available.